

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

March 1987

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South Dakota
**SUPER YOUTH
WORKOUT**

Because of several factors which will cause increasing competition in the job market, it is vital that today's youth obtain basic employability and educational skills now if they are to find success in tomorrow's labor force.

Recognizing the important relationship between employers and youth in meeting these needs, Governor Mickelson is endorsing a "South Dakota Super Youth Workout" campaign. The campaign encourages both youth and employers to use the South Dakota Job Service to effectively match skills and training needs of youth with the labor needs of employers. The campaign will be implemented through several youth employment programs administered by the South Dakota Department of Labor, one of which is sponsored in conjunction with the Private Industry Council of South Dakota.

This joint effort is the Summer Youth Program, which will assist more than 1,700 South Dakota youth ages 16-21 in finding employment this summer. Public, non-profit and private sector employers participating in the program may qualify for up to fifty percent reimbursement of wages and training costs.

In pre-employment training, youth will learn interviewing techniques, what to expect on the job and how to spend money efficiently. For those youth who need additional training to prepare themselves for employment, the Summer Youth Program includes a basic skill remedial education program for 100 youth in six pilot areas: Aberdeen, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, Watertown, Madison and the Northern Hills area. Participating youth will receive 100 hours of remedial training and will also be allowed to receive either up to 170 hours of work experience or on-the-job training.

Also being offered by the South Dakota Department of Labor is the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Summer Youth Program, which is an incentive for employers hiring youth ages 16-17. Employers hiring youth through this program can receive a federal tax credit of up to \$2,550 for each summer worker hired. Job Service can assist employers in determining whether or not they qualify for the federal tax credit.

Rent-A-Kid is another program offered through the Department of Labor to help youth gain work experience. The program matches local youth, ages 13-17, with potential employers. Rent-A-Kid is not a skills-training program, but rather a chance for youth to earn money doing the kinds of jobs they traditionally do around the house and yard--including painting, housework, yardwork, moving, babysitting and much more. Depending on the type of work to be done, wages may be paid by the hour or in a lump sum.

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**WORK EXPERIENCE
WILL BE VALUABLE
IN PREPARING YOUTH
FOR JOB MARKET**

The skills and job experience youth obtain through such programs as outlined above will prove very valuable as they enter the labor force as adults in a few years. Whether going on to college or seeking employment immediately after high school, youth need the same core job competencies. Thus, work experience gained through employment during summer vacations, and part-time jobs during the school year, is most valuable to youth in preparing for future full-time employment. In fact, this preparation for entry into the labor force will be vital, in light of changes in the labor market in the next 10-15 years which will cause greater competition for jobs.

As today's youth enter the future labor force, the number of older workers with work maturity and marketable job skills with whom they will compete, will be increasing. Furthermore, technological advancement will mandate that workers have the ability to be trained to meet changing needs if they are to remain employed.

The number of "prime age" workers is projected to increase each year in South Dakota, even beyond the year 2000. This age group (25-54 years old) tends to be the best trained and have the higher-level jobs, because of their work experience. It is estimated that 75 percent of the people in the labor force today will still be in the labor force in the year 2000. The resulting competition for higher-level jobs will be especially keen for youth who are entering the labor force for the first time. If these job entrants lack not only training, but also basic skills, their employment opportunities will be greatly reduced.

The future entrants to the labor force will also have to compete with another group of recent labor force entrants, women. More and more women are choosing to work, and many others are working for economic reasons. Some of these women seek employment as they become single heads of households, and others work to supplement the family income.

Changes in technology and job restructuring will put further demands on youth entering the labor force. For instance, the retail trade and services industries will provide the largest numbers of jobs in the next eight years. Normally, these industries are thought to have nontechnical, entry-level jobs. However, with the increased use of computerized cash registers and office equipment, employers are seeking workers with more technical capabilities. Getting these jobs will require the ability to be trained and retrained.

This ability will be important not only in entering the labor force, but also in maintaining success in the future labor force. Many workers will have to be trained many times during their lives to keep their job skills from becoming obsolete. Employers will be looking for applicants with basic skills to fill positions and to respond to changing needs. Job applicants without basic skills may likely be relegated to lower paying jobs.

The success of today's youth in the future labor force will depend upon their skills and work experience. Employers can ensure that they will have a qualified, competent supply of labor in the future by making an investment now and giving youth an opportunity to gain practical work experience.

For more information on any of the summer employment programs for youth or the "South Dakota Super Youth Workout" campaign, contact your local Job Service office.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN MARCH

Nonfarm wage and salaried employment increased to 249,300 in March, up from both month-ago and year-ago levels. An increase of 2,900 was noted over February levels, while the over-the-year increase was 4,300.

The largest over-the-year increases in March were in the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, services, and construction industries.

Employment within the manufacturing industry rose 1,300 over the year. The durable goods division of the manufacturing industry had the largest increase, up by 1,100 jobs. Much of this growth was in the fabricated metals and machinery sector. Growth was also noted in the lumber and wood manufacturing sector, part of which was related to the over-the-year increase of 500 in the construction industry. Mild weather permitted construction employers to begin breaking ground and pouring concrete as early as January and to maintain greater-than-normal activity throughout the winter.

The retail trade division noted employment increases of 1,200 over last year. The sector in this division showing the largest increase was general merchandise/apparel and accessory stores, in which employment rose by 300. Increases were also noted in eating and drinking establishments.

The services industry noted an increase of 800 jobs over the year. The medical and health sector, noting the largest increase within this industry, was up 500 jobs. Other sectors contributing to the growth within the services industry were hotels and business services. Also included were jobs with landscape and horticultural service employers, who were allowed greater activity this year than in normal winter months.

Employment in the finance, insurance and real estate industry increased 400 over the year. The finance division accounted for the majority of this growth.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

March showed over-the-month employment increases in government and in the wholesale and retail trade and services industries. Much of the 900 growth in government was within the local education sector. This was partially caused by the additional hiring of bus drivers and sports officials for extra-curricular March activities, such as athletic tournaments and band concerts.

The retail division showed an employment increase of 800. Many of these jobs were within restaurants and miscellaneous retail trade businesses, such as mail order houses, florists, drug stores and sporting goods stores.

The services industry noted an increase from last month of 500 jobs. This industry's growth was mainly within hotels and amusement, personal, and business services firms.

The construction industry also showed a typical seasonal increase over February employment levels and was up 300.

The unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in March, down from the February rate of 4.7 percent. In March, 326,400 South Dakotans were employed, and 15,500 were unemployed.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	March 1987 (1)				March 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	118,353,000	110,229,000	8,124,000	6.9(3)	116,309,000	107,643,000	8,667,000	7.5(3)
South Dakota	341,800	326,400	15,500	4.5	333,500	314,900	18,600	5.6
Sioux Falls MSA	69,266	66,808	2,458	3.5	67,712	64,191	3,521	5.2
Rapid City MSA	37,872	36,135	1,737	4.6	36,105	34,107	1,998	5.5
Aurora	1,353	1,320	33	2.4	1,369	1,337	32	2.3
Beadle	9,536	9,020	516	5.4	9,153	8,715	438	4.8
Bennett	1,367	1,327	40	2.9	1,450	1,370	80	5.5
Bon Homme	3,351	3,246	105	3.1	3,318	3,209	109	3.3
Brookings	13,653	12,851	802	5.9	13,226	12,361	865	6.5
Brown	21,089	19,857	1,232	5.8	19,467	18,324	1,143	5.9
Brule	2,464	2,373	91	3.7	2,591	2,437	154	5.9
Buffalo	459	411	48	10.5	417	366	51	12.2
Butte	3,711	3,444	267	7.2	3,424	3,279	145	4.2
Campbell	1,059	994	65	6.1	1,050	978	72	6.9
Charles Mix	3,688	3,513	175	4.7	3,893	3,642	251	6.4
Clark	1,850	1,754	96	5.2	1,818	1,728	90	5.0
Clay	6,296	6,026	270	4.3	6,279	5,955	324	5.2
Codington	11,584	11,027	557	4.8	11,189	10,492	697	6.2
Corson	1,498	1,395	103	6.9	1,530	1,446	84	5.5
Custer	3,372	3,190	182	5.4	3,234	3,082	152	4.7
Davison	8,734	8,493	241	2.8	8,532	8,134	398	4.7
Day	3,162	3,004	158	5.0	3,330	3,008	322	9.7
Deuel	2,207	2,045	162	7.3	2,131	1,870	261	12.2
Dewey	2,031	1,905	126	6.2	2,001	1,881	120	6.0
Douglas	1,703	1,624	79	4.6	1,600	1,528	72	4.5
Edmunds	2,255	2,119	136	6.0	2,188	2,057	131	6.0
Fall River	3,590	3,375	215	6.0	3,563	3,291	272	7.6
Faulk	1,146	1,113	33	2.9	1,193	1,142	51	4.3
Grant	4,184	3,954	230	5.5	4,133	3,859	274	6.6
Gregory	2,372	2,289	83	3.5	2,378	2,260	118	5.0
Haakon	1,188	1,136	52	4.4	1,170	1,094	76	6.5
Hamlin	2,200	2,081	119	5.4	2,181	2,036	145	6.6
Hand	1,985	1,908	77	3.9	1,937	1,863	74	3.8
Hanson	1,392	1,337	55	4.0	1,365	1,319	46	3.4
Harding	828	780	48	5.8	762	756	6	0.8
Hughes	8,454	8,191	263	3.1	8,274	7,958	316	3.8
Hutchinson	4,058	3,915	143	3.5	3,920	3,775	145	3.7
Hyde	841	795	46	5.5	859	827	32	3.7
Jackson	1,388	1,330	58	4.2	1,395	1,332	63	4.5

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	March 1987 (1)				March 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,204	1,168	36	3.0	1,171	1,137	34	2.9
Jones	602	566	36	6.0	605	561	44	7.3
Kingsbury	2,894	2,739	155	5.4	2,848	2,696	152	5.3
Lake	5,047	4,825	222	4.4	4,797	4,477	320	6.7
Lawrence	10,130	9,561	569	5.6	9,512	9,038	474	5.0
Lincoln	6,919	6,632	287	4.1	6,673	6,245	428	6.4
Lyman	1,537	1,449	88	5.7	1,468	1,398	70	4.8
McCook	2,731	2,659	72	2.6	2,718	2,547	171	6.3
McPherson	1,556	1,510	46	3.0	1,590	1,489	101	6.4
Marshall	2,094	2,001	93	4.4	2,118	1,969	149	7.0
Meade	9,082	8,642	440	4.8	8,703	8,311	392	4.5
Mellette	871	809	62	7.1	852	789	63	7.4
Miner	1,323	1,254	69	5.2	1,330	1,227	103	7.7
Minnehaha	69,266	66,808	2,458	3.5	67,712	64,191	3,521	5.2
Moody	3,046	2,886	160	5.3	3,136	2,917	219	7.0
Pennington	37,872	36,135	1,737	4.6	36,105	34,107	1,998	5.5
Perkins	2,316	2,288	28	1.2	2,384	2,312	72	3.0
Potter	1,452	1,409	43	3.0	1,446	1,389	57	3.9
Roberts	4,373	4,081	292	6.7	4,435	3,963	472	10.6
Sanborn	1,151	1,094	57	5.0	1,117	1,047	70	6.3
Shannon	2,447	2,254	193	7.9	2,701	2,429	272	10.1
Spink	3,656	3,553	103	2.8	3,613	3,503	110	3.0
Stanley	1,367	1,322	45	3.3	1,386	1,323	63	4.5
Sully	830	818	12	1.4	814	793	21	2.6
Todd	2,733	2,570	163	6.0	2,619	2,423	196	7.5
Tripp	3,050	2,952	98	3.2	3,158	3,022	129	4.1
Turner	3,922	3,752	170	4.3	3,944	3,611	263	6.7
Union	4,696	4,331	365	7.8	4,648	4,261	387	8.3
Walworth	2,835	2,692	143	5.0	2,884	2,713	171	5.9
Yankton	9,954	9,679	275	2.8	9,845	9,405	440	4.5
Ziebach	802	769	33	4.1	821	794	27	3.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

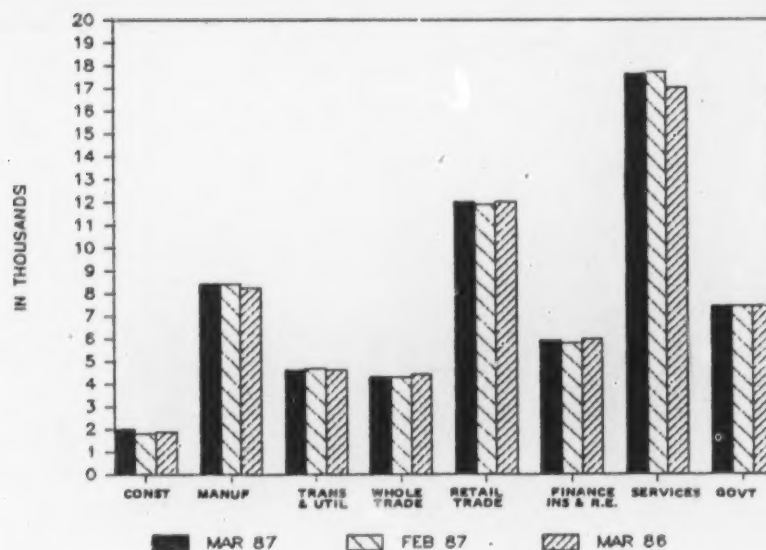
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.6 and 7.2. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

**SOUTH DAKOTA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)**

	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	249.3	246.4	245.0	1.2	1.8
MINING.....	2.4	2.4	2.4	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION.....	7.5	7.2	7.0	4.2	7.1
MANUFACTURING.....	28.5	28.5	27.2	.0	4.8
Durable Goods.....	15.3	15.2	14.2	.7	7.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	9.5	9.4	8.6	1.1	10.5
Nondurable Goods.....	13.2	13.3	13.0	-.8	1.5
Food & Kindred Products.....	7.7	7.8	7.7	-1.3	.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2.8	2.9	2.7	-3.4	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	12.5	12.5	12.6	.0	-.8
Transportation.....	7.4	7.4	7.5	.0	-1.3
Communication.....	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services....	2.2	2.2	2.3	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.....	64.1	63.2	63.0	1.4	1.7
Wholesale Trade.....	15.9	15.7	15.9	1.3	.0
Durable Goods.....	7.0	6.9	7.1	1.4	-1.4
Nondurable Goods.....	8.9	8.8	8.8	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade.....	48.3	47.5	47.1	1.7	2.5
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores.....	8.1	8.2	7.8	-1.2	3.8
Food Stores.....	7.3	7.3	7.2	.0	1.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	14.4	14.2	14.0	1.4	2.9
Finance.....	9.0	8.9	8.8	1.1	2.3
Banking.....	4.6	4.6	4.6	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers.....	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	.0
SERVICES.....	60.1	59.6	59.3	.8	1.3
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	15.7	15.3	15.2	2.6	3.3
Personal and Business.....	7.9	7.7	7.5	2.6	5.3
Medical and Health Services.....	23.3	23.3	22.8	.0	2.2
Educational Services.....	5.0	4.9	5.0	2.0	.0
Social Services.....	4.2	4.2	4.2	.0	.0
Membership Organizations.....	8.7	8.7	8.7	.0	.0
GOVERNMENT.....	59.8	58.9	59.5	1.5	.5
Federal.....	11.1	11.0	10.5	.9	5.7
State.....	16.2	16.0	16.5	1.3	-1.8
State Education.....	7.9	7.6	8.2	3.9	-3.7
Local.....	32.6	31.9	32.5	2.2	.3
Local Education.....	19.6	19.1	19.5	2.6	.5

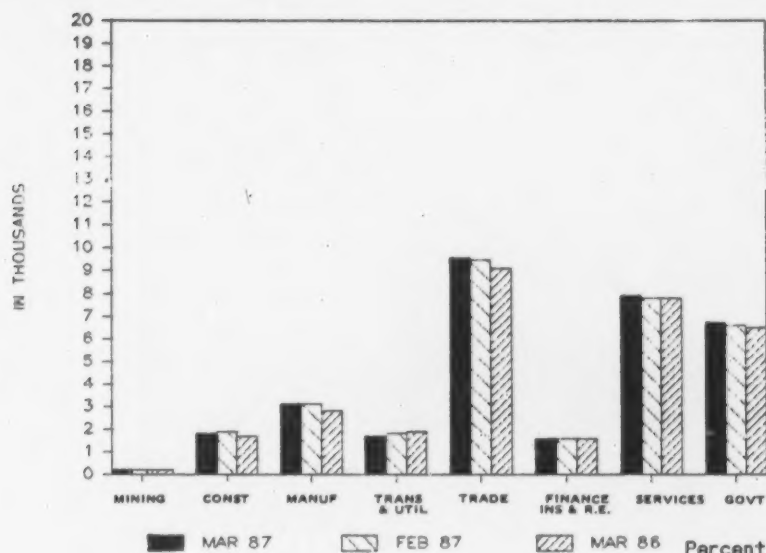
**SIOUX FALLS MSA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)**



	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.....	62.4	62.0	61.5	.6	1.5
1/ MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2.0	1.8	1.9	11.1	5.3
MANUFACTURING.....	8.4	8.4	8.2	.0	2.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.6	4.7	4.6	-2.1	.0
TRADE.....	16.4	16.2	16.4	1.2	.0
Wholesale Trade.....	4.3	4.3	4.4	.0	-2.3
Retail Trade.....	12.0	11.9	12.0	.8	.0
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5.9	5.8	6.0	1.7	-1.7
SERVICES.....	17.6	17.7	17.0	-.6	3.5
GOVERNMENT.....	7.4	7.4	7.4	.0	.0

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

**RAPID CITY MSA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)**



	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.....	32.7	32.5	31.7	.6	3.2
MINING.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.8	1.9	1.7	-5.3	5.9
MANUFACTURING.....	3.1	3.1	2.8	.0	10.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.7	1.8	1.9	-5.6	-10.5
TRADE.....	9.6	9.5	9.1	1.1	5.5
Wholesale Trade.....	2.2	2.1	1.8	4.8	22.2
Retail Trade.....	7.4	7.3	7.3	1.4	1.4
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1.6	1.6	1.6	.0	.0
SERVICES.....	7.9	7.8	7.9	1.3	.0
GOVERNMENT.....	6.7	6.6	6.5	1.5	3.1

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986
<u>Manufacturing</u>						
Statewide.....	21,568	21,500	20,418	42.2	42.0	42.0
Durable Goods.....	11,913	11,768	11,036	41.7	42.1	41.1
Nondurable Goods..	9,655	9,732	9,382	42.8	41.9	43.0
Sioux Falls MSA.....	6,278	6,255	6,046	45.7	43.4	44.8
Rapid City MSA.....	2,355	2,336	2,046	39.7	38.1	40.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986
<u>Manufacturing</u>						
Statewide.....	\$337.60	\$335.16	\$319.62	\$8.00	\$7.98	\$7.61
Durable Goods.....	323.59	329.22	303.73	7.76	7.82	7.39
Nondurable Goods..	354.38	343.16	337.98	8.28	8.19	7.86
Sioux Falls MSA.....	\$377.03	\$351.97	\$351.68	\$8.25	\$8.11	\$7.85
Rapid City MSA.....	296.96	278.51	271.73	7.48	7.31	6.66

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.....	335.9	334.4	320.0	0.4	3.0
Food & Beverages....	321.6	321.6	307.8	0.0	4.5
Housing.....	366.4	365.1	357.0	0.4	2.6
Apparel.....	215.2	208.4	206.3	3.3	4.3
Transportation.....	310.6	310.0	309.6	0.2	0.3
Medical Care.....	455.0	452.4	425.8	0.6	6.9
Entertainment.....	279.8	278.7	271.9	0.4	2.9

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED¹

		NUMBER		
		MAR. 1987	FEB. 1987	MAR. 1986
	Sex, Total.....	4,118	4,390	4,621
	Male.....	3,056	3,329	3,403
	Female.....	1,062	1,061	1,218
	Race, Total.....	4,118	4,390	4,621
	White.....	3,813	4,083	4,309
	Nonwhite.....	305	307	312
	Age, Total.....	4,118	4,390	4,621
	Under 45.....	3,112	3,381	3,644
	Over 45.....	1,006	1,009	977
2	Industry, Total.....	4,118	4,390	4,621
	Mining.....	138	183	126
	Construction.....	1,234	1,308	1,420
	Manufacturing.....	818	857	1,130
	Transportation & Public Utilities.....	197	232	152
	Trade.....	849	820	910
	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	113	118	67
	Services.....	540	627	579
	Government.....	229	245	237
2	Occupation, Total.....	4,118	4,390	4,621
	Professional & Managerial.....	376	418	324
	Clerical and Sales.....	533	533	522
	Services.....	492	466	492
	Processing.....	133	161	122
	Machine Trade.....	202	193	209
	Benchwork.....	223	249	598
	Structural Work.....	1,518	1,669	1,708
	Other.....	641	701	646
Duration of Current Unemployment				
	Total.....	4,118	4,390	4,621
	1-2 Weeks.....	452	524	467
	3-4 Weeks.....	420	559	397
	5-14 Weeks.....	1,952	2,247	2,202
	15 Weeks & Over.....	1,294	1,060	1,555

¹ The Insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

² Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	MAR.	FEB.	MAR.	Percent	
	1987	1987	1986	Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	2,319	2,042	2,361	13.6	-1.8
B. Weeks Compensated.....	16,617	17,604	19,760	-5.6	-15.9
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	\$1,470,593	\$1,544,972	\$1,814,155	-4.8	-18.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	\$37,099,400	\$37,304,900	\$29,467,800	-.6	25.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	4,927	2,968	5,859	66.0	-15.9
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	2,701	2,301	2,827	17.4	-4.5
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	4,109	3,425	3,856	20.0	6.6
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings		<u>March 1987</u> <u>\$72,292</u>			
		<u>March 1987</u>			
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients		<u>People</u>	<u>Savings in Dollars</u>		
I. Employed.....		27	\$6,264		
J. Partial Employment.....		53	\$4,187		

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

- A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.
- B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.
- C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.
- D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.
- E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.
- F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.
- G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.
- H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.
- I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.
- J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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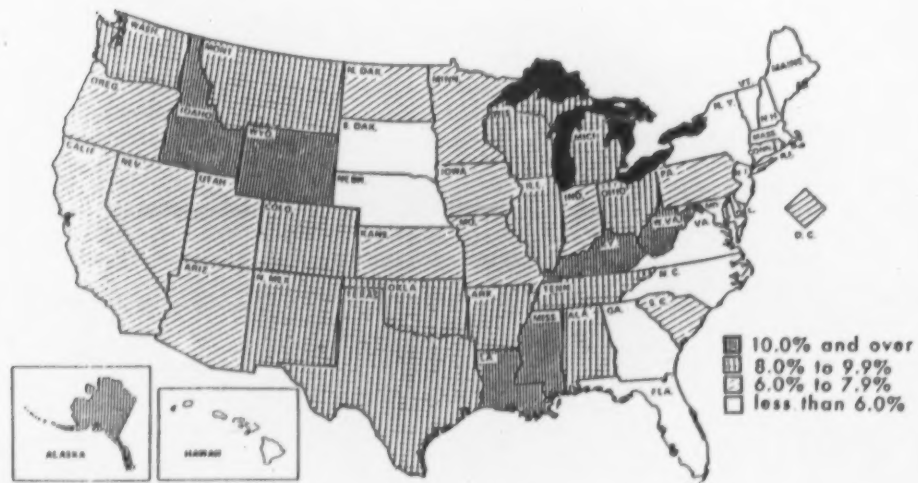
DID YOU KNOW???

Buffalo and Shannon Counties of South Dakota were among the Labor Surplus Areas recently announced by the U.S. Department of Labor. To be designated as a Labor Surplus Area, a county must have a two-year average unemployment rate which is at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states. Labor Surplus Areas are designated on an annual basis.

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The unemployment rates of thirteen states, including South Dakota, noted over-the-year declines in February, 1987. South Dakota's rate fell from 6.2 percent in February, 1986, to 4.7 percent in February, 1987. Hawaii, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Delaware and New Hampshire all had unemployment rates lower than South Dakota.

Unemployment Rates by State, February 1987



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**JOB
SERVICE**
OF SOUTH DAKOTA

